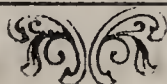


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CARLTON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

Of the Medical Officer of Health,
for the Year 1919.



CARLTON

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Mr. AUSTIN H. ELLIOTT, A.M.I.C.E.

Medical Officer of Health :

Mr. J. T. KNIGHT, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lon.

Inspector of Nuisances :


Mr. J. E. TRUMAN, M.S.I.A.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARLTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my thirty-eighth Annual Report dealing with the year 1919.

The time has arrived when Medical Officers of Health are expected to furnish fuller details concerning physical, social and other conditions affecting their districts than during the unsettled years of war.

The district of Carlton is divided into three Wards, Carlton, Netherfield, and Porchester.

The population in the Netherfield Ward is denser than that of the other two Wards. Porchester is mainly a new and residential, Carlton a working-class, and to a small extent residential, and Netherfield a comparatively modern district, containing a population largely consisting of railway employees, shopkeepers, and factory operatives.

Carlton and Porchester Wards may be described as somewhat straggling compared with Netherfield, which is compact and thickly populated.

The soil of the two former Wards is of a strong clayey nature, and that of the latter alluvial gravel.

Carlton and Porchester Wards, which are situated on the top and slope of a hill, contain a good proportion of agricultural and garden land, whilst Netherfield, lying at a lower level, with the exception of some allotments and a recreation ground, is covered almost completely with buildings.

To a large extent Carlton Urban District is an industrial one, a large number of the population being employed at factories and railways within the district, at the adjacent Gedling Colliery, and other businesses in the surrounding district and Nottingham.

There are no unhealthy trades carried on, the factories in the district and its close vicinity consisting of printing, hosiery, lace, furniture manufacturing, surgical hosiery, and laundries.

There are a goodly number of old aged pensioners and poor people, especially in the Carlton Ward, which is the oldest part of the district and contains a number of small houses with low rents, very convenient for such persons.

Carlton Urban District is in the Basford Union for Poor Law and Vaccination purposes, the amount paid in out-relief during 1919 was £1,078 1s. 0d.

The ratable value of the district in 1919 was £46,610, the assessable value £38,690, and one penny in the pound on such assessable value produces £150.

The area of the district is 1,459 acres, about 200 of which is in the Netherfield Ward and the remainder in Carlton and Porchester Wards.

The estimated mileage of main roads, 2 miles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; and estimated mileage of other roads, 15. These roads have all been maintained in good condition.

To complete a general description of the district the following additional items may be of interest and appropriately mentioned.

The Cemetery is $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, with a chapel, caretaker's house and office. The interments during 1919 numbered 176, including 35 of bodies brought from Nottingham.

There are about 30 acres of orchards in Carlton, and extensive gardens and fruit growing in Porchester, also 138 acres of allotments in various parts under the Council's control—for the use of the inhabitants of the district.

There are two good-sized recreation grounds, one in Carlton and another in Netherfield, and a much larger one on the boundary just outside the district for cricket, football, etc. The total area of recreation grounds is $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

There is a commodious Free Library and Reading Room together with offices centrally situated, also a Branch Library at the top of Carlton Hill. The Central Library, by arrangement, is made use of by Colwick residents.

The Public and Rate Collector's Offices form a separate building in the Main Street. There is a well-equipped Fire Brigade, consisting of a superintendent, captain, and 12 men. The station adjoins the Free Library. Assistance is rendered by the brigade to outlying districts. Under an agreement with Colwick and Gedling the services of the brigade are at all times available in their districts.

The streets are well provided with lamps, the average being one lamp per 110 yards.

There are three rifle clubs and four miniature ranges, one of which is used by Territorials.

There are five clubs, railway, political, etc., with suitable premises.

A Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, under County Council management, is doing very useful work, and is much appreciated.

The Great Northern and Midland Railway Companies have each a station in the district; there is also a tram service between Nottingham and Carlton, provided by the Nottingham Corporation, so that travellers have every facility. The Great Northern and London and North-Western Railways have also a very large siding at the extremity of Netherfield.

There are a Mortuary, Depot, and Pumping Station situated near the Midland Railway Station.

The River Trent flows close by the boundary, and in summer is used for bathing, and in season for fishing.

There are two concert halls and two picture palaces by way of amusements.

There are three Anglican, one Roman Catholic, and several Churches belonging to other denominations ; also seven elementary schools and one higher grade school.

A destructor and steam disinfector would be very useful additions to the equipment for sanitary purposes.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Nottingham General Hospital, supported by contributions from the town and county, is largely availed of for cases of accidents and other ailments requiring hospital treatment.

For Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria the Basford Isolation Hospital, containing 20 beds, is made use of on certain terms.

For Small-pox the " Rushcliffe " Hospital at Hucknall, containing 30 beds, is always prepared to receive cases. This hospital was established and is maintained by contributions from this and surrounding districts.

Tuberculosis cases are received at the Ransom Sanatorium near Mansfield, and also at the Barnby Road, Newark, Sanatorium.

POPULATION.

According to the 1911 census there were at that time in the Carlton Ward 1,599 inhabited houses and a population of 7,042 ; in Netherfield Ward 1,439 houses and 6,390 people ; and in Porchester Ward 532 houses and 2,153 persons, giving a total of 3,570 inhabited houses and 15,585 people in the district ; averaging 4·4 per house in Carlton and Netherfield, and 4·04 in Porchester Ward. The estimated population of the whole district, arrived at by the Food Control officers, at Midsummer, 1919, was 18,244.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar-General for birth-rate is 18,795 and death-rate 18,043. The death-rate population, excluding all non-civilian males whether serving at home or abroad, and the birth-rate population, including same as contributors to the birth-rate.

For the purposes of this Report I have made use of the figures supplied by the Registrar-General, which are doubtless approximately correct.

In the whole district there are 4,217 houses, and with a population of 18,795 the average per house is 4·5, only slightly higher than that of 1911 ; the overcrowding owing to shortage of houses being confined to about 200 or so houses.

WATER.

With the exception of 24 wells in scattered areas, the water is mainly supplied by the Nottingham Corporation; a few houses in Netherfield, occupied by railway employees, are supplied by the Great Northern Railway Company with water derived from a deep well and stored in a large tank, gravitating therefrom and so maintaining a constant supply. Water from existing wells have been examined from time to time and found free from pollution. In the past, whenever pollution has been discovered in well water, the wells have been condemned and tap water generally substituted, or wells have in some instances been made thoroughly fit.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Surface water in Carlton is carried by drains into a stream called the Beck, which passes through the locality and joins the River Trent; that from Netherfield also passing by means of a dyke into the same river. The sewage is carried by separate pipes connected with the Nottingham main sewer leading to the sewage farm at Stoke Bardolph, that from Carlton by gravitation and that from Netherfield by pumping from a sump. The sewers are furnished with ventilating shafts, and are flushed regularly in the summer months, and street gullies kept clean.

There are three public urinals, one with water-closet combined.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

At the end of 1919 there were 1,499 houses with water-closets ; there were 2,683 pail closets and 4 middens, the latter in the open country. 169 pail closets have been converted privately since 1913, and but for the war many more conversions would have been effected. The Council are taking steps at the present time to speed up conversions, by means of subsidies, and a large number will soon be made.

About 90 houses, generally small and with few inhabitants, share between them about half that number of closets. Some of these houses may before long be condemned, though at present, owing to shortage of houses, serving a useful purpose ; but to provide every single house at the present time with a separate closet under such circumstances would be wasteful if not impossible.

All new houses must have water-closets, no more pail closets are to be constructed, so that in time the necessity for depositing night-soil in heaps will be obviated, though such heaps are formed well away from dwellings and thoroughfares, and meet to a certain extent the large demands for their contents by farmers and others.

SCAVENGING.

Twenty loads of dry ashes are collected weekly from houses which have water-closets and are provided with

dustbins. The contents of pails removed weekly amount to 62 loads. The night-soil is collected during the night ; watertight iron carts being used for the purpose. Approximately 4,004 tons of night-soil are collected annually, consisting of 728 tons of organic and 3,276 other matter, glass, rags, ashes, etc.

Every street in the district is swept at least once a week, the main thoroughfares receiving daily attention. In dry weather, watering with disinfectant precedes sweeping.

The street gullies are regularly emptied and disinfected. The sewers are well and regularly flushed and have been kept in good condition.

There are no cesspools now in the district.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

There are five slaughterhouses and six cowshed premises in use.

A large proportion of the milk supply comes from outside sources. A general inspection of the whole district has been made by the Inspector of Nuisances, accompanied at times by the Surveyor and myself, and especial attention paid to cowsheds and slaughterhouses. The latter having been visited whilst slaughtering has taken place.

102 statutory notices have been served and 200 informal notices given, all having been complied with.

Factories, workshops, bakehouses, etc., have also received attention. There are no underground bakehouses. There are no registered lodging-houses nor offensive trades in the district.

Three carcases of beasts affected with tuberculosis have been condemned, surrendered and destroyed. No public abattoir has been established.

BIRTHS.

The births numbered 373, males 180 and females 193. Of these births 23 were illegitimate. The birth-rate for 1919 was 19·84 compared with 18·78 in 1918, and 18·45 in 1917. In the 96 great towns including London (census populations exceeding 50,000) the birth-rate was 19·0; in 148 smaller towns (census populations 20,000 to 50,000) 18·3; and in London 18·3.

DEATHS.

There were 194 deaths from all causes, of these 90 were of males and 104 females. The death-rate in 1919 was 10·75 compared with 16·45 in 1918, when so many people were carried away by Influenza. The death-rates were for 96 great towns, including London, 13·8; for 148 smaller towns 12·6; and London 13·4.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 32 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 18 of males and 14 females, 1 illegitimate child of each sex included. There were 30 deaths out of 350 births of legitimate and 2 out of 23 illegitimate, the proportion having been practically the same.

The estimated infantile death-rate per 1,000 births was 86, compared with 113 in 1918, with 106 in 1917, and 100 in 1916. The reduced infantile mortality rate in this, chiefly a working-class district, is satisfactory and encouraging; but there is no doubt that a much further improvement can, and probably will, be affected in years to come in response to child welfare schemes and propaganda.

The infantile death-rates per 1,000 births were for the 96 great towns 93; for 148 smaller towns 90; and London 85.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—The notifications, referring only to the first case in a family, numbered 129. From the beginning of the year up to September it was very prevalent though showing some abatement in May and June. Four females aged 16, 18, 28 and 34 years respectively were the oldest persons attacked as notified. As indicating its mild character, no deaths from this disease were recorded. The death-rate per 1,000 civilian population in the 148 small towns in England was 0·10. Printed instructions and advice were sent to householders affected. In 1918 there were 212 notifications with 1 death, in 1917 there

were 161 notifications with 4 deaths, and 1916 there were 219 with 2 deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 150 notifications. In January 5 cases, February 7, March 23, April 2, May 7, June 9, July 4, August 1, September 19, October 27, November 33, and December 13 were notified. There were no deaths from this disease. In the 148 small towns the death-rate was 0·03. The majority of the notifications referred to children at and below school age; amongst adults attacked there were 5 males with ages ranging from 27 to 44 years, and 4 females from 26 to 42 years. Post-cards to be signed by medical men in attendance on recovery of the patients, requesting disinfection by the Council's officials, also printed instructions with regard to isolation, etc., were personally delivered by the Inspector, and disinfection was effected by sulphur or formalin fumigation. In 1918 there were 18 cases notified, 10 in 1917, and 27 in 1916, so that in 1919 Scarlet Fever was exceptionally prevalent in the district. A few cases were removed to the Basford Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.—There were 22 cases notified, as follow: 1 case in March, 2 cases in May, 1 in June, 1 in August, 7 in September, 6 in October, and 4 in December.

There were 3 deaths from this disease, those of 2 males and 1 female; the death-rate per 1,000 of the civilian population of the district having been 0·16, compared with 0·12 in the 148 smaller towns. In 1918 there were 10 cases and 2 deaths, so that the proportion of deaths to cases was less in 1919.

Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free, and is now in general use.

Enteric Fever.—There were no cases in 1919.

Small-pox.—No case of this disease has been notified. No vaccinations and revaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. Exemptions and evasions have not diminished.

Chicken-pox.—Ten cases notified, as follow: 1 case in January, 1 case in March, 1 in April, 3 in September, 1 in November, and 3 in December. All those affected except 2, aged 16 years and 1 year respectively, were 5 years old and attending infant schools.

Tuberculosis.—There were 17 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 of males and 12 females. Tuberculous Meningitis caused 1 death of a male, and other tuberculous diseases 4 deaths of males and 1 death of a female.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from all tuberculous diseases was 1·27, compared with 1·22 in 1918, and 1·37 in 1917.—Notifications Form A23, Form D9.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Four cases were notified, 3 by registered midwives and 1 by medical practitioner. In the previous year there were 3 cases notified.

Erysipelas.—32 cases compared with 24 in 1918, 21 in 1916, and 22 in 1915. There were no deaths from this disease.

Pneumonia.—19 cases were notified since March 1st, 9 of which were described as Influenzal. All forms of Pneumonia caused 14 deaths.

Malaria.—Since March 1st, when it became notifiable, 10 cases were notified, all relating to ex-soldiers. No other cases affecting civilians having occurred.

Puerperal Fever.—One case in Carlton notified on September 1st with recovery; there was also a fatal case, that of a female belonging to Netherfield, at the Nottingham General Hospital in March.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Whooping Cough.—There were no deaths from this disease, which was not at any time very prevalent during the year.

Diarrhœa caused deaths of 1 male and 2 female children, compared with 4 deaths in 1918, and none in 1917. The rate per 1,000 births in 1919 in this district was 8·04, compared with 8·67 for the 148 smaller towns in this country.

Influenza was again prevalent in the early part of the year, up to the end of April, after almost disappearing in the beginning of January. 17 deaths were attributed directly to this disease, those of 4 males and 13 females.

SOME OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer caused 16 deaths, which were of 5 males and 11 females. In 1918 there were 11 deaths, in 1917 also 11 deaths, in 1916 there were 14 deaths, and in each of the years 1915 and 1914 there were 16 deaths from this disease.

Bronchitis.—13 deaths, 4 of males and 9 of females. In 1918 there were 16 deaths, and in 1917 they numbered 11.

Organic Heart Disease.—20 deaths, 13 males and 7 females, compared with 16 deaths in 1918, 20 in 1917, and 22 in 1916.

HOUSING.

In 1919 there were 4,217 houses, 3,817 of which were for the working-classes in the district. Two new houses for the working-classes were erected or were in the course of erection. Taking the average of building during a number of years before the war, it was estimated that there was a shortage amounting to 750 houses, which number it was proposed to erect, schemes for which having been approved. At Midsummer there were 229 houses occupied by more than one family ; the shortage having been due to cessation of building during the war. At the present time a housing scheme is being pressed forward. One bad case of overcrowding was remedied after due notice had been served.

There are 58 back-to-back houses. Other old houses have low rooms, no damp-course, etc., and will be closed or, if possible, be made fit for habitation when vacated, and when new houses are provided.

There are no unhealthy areas and no congestion of houses, and there is plenty of air space around the dwellings.

Twenty-eight of the back-to-back houses at the top of Carlton Hill are to be bought by arrangement, and demolished as per housing scheme. Of 10 back-to-back houses in Mount Pleasant Road about 7 can probably be made fit.

Six houses in Main Street, 3 of which at present occupied, are unfit and will be demolished, thereby effecting a street improvement.

In Norman's Yard one house is to be demolished as obstructive, and for the same reason one next City Terrace, and another in Cromwell Street.

Two houses in Manor Road are to be vacated as soon as possible, as they cannot be made fit.

Four closing orders in respect to unoccupied houses and altogether 11 demolition orders were made.

Altogether there are about 39 houses unfit and cannot be made fit, and 77 defective but can be made fit. Five unoccupied houses in Worth's Yard, after closing orders, are to be demolished.

The staff engaged in housing work consists of the Surveyor, and temporarily, an Architect, with A.R.I.B.A. qualification, a Quantity Surveyor, a Draughtsman, and a Clerk.

Large industrial works are in course of erection in the district and its immediate vicinity, others contemplated, and great development in industry, and increase of population are anticipated in the next few years.

METEOROLOGY.

The annual meteorological return for Nottingham, compiled by the City Engineer and Medical Officer of

Health, culled from a Nottingham newspaper is applicable to this district, which is in close contact with the city. It is as follows :—The rainfall was 28·072 inches or 4·796 inches more than in 1918, and 3·014 above the average for the last 53 years, while the duration of rainfall was 641·05 hours. March was the wettest month, with 4·035 inches ; and June the driest, with ·718 of an inch ; but on July 19th there fell 1·320 inches and on October 23rd 1·060 inches. The highest temperature in the shade was 83·5 on September 11th, and the lowest 19·8 on February 9th ; and there were in all 1,487 hours of bright sunshine, or 31 hours more than in the previous twelve months. May was the sunniest month, with 255 hours.

IN CONCLUSION.

Owing to the recent sad death of Mr. Truman, Inspector of Nuisances, who was a very diligent officer, sparing no effort in the performance of his duties, I have found it somewhat difficult to procure as much information respecting his work during the past year as I desired.

I am very much indebted to Mr. Elliott, your Surveyor, for the assistance he has rendered me with regard to many of the details of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. T. KNIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1920.

Causes of Death in Carlton U. D.

1919.

CIVILIANS ONLY.

Causes of death.	Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES	90	104
Diphtheria and croup	2	1
Influenza	4	13
Pulmonary tuberculosis	5	12
Tuberculous meningitis	1	0
Other tuberculous diseases	4	1
Cancer, malignant disease	5	11
Rheumatic fever	2	0
Organic heart disease	13	7
Bronchitis	4	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	6
Other respiratory diseases	1	1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	1	2
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1	0
Puerperal fever	0	1
Congenital debility, etc.	12	8
Violence, apart from suicide	3	1
Other defined diseases	21	30
Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	1
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age		
Total	18	14
Illegitimate	1	1
TOTAL BIRTHS	180	193
Legitimate	170	180
Illegitimate	10	13
POPULATION { For Birth-rate	18,795	
{ For Death-rate	18,043	

General Register Office,
Somerset House, London, W.C.2.

April, 1920.

